

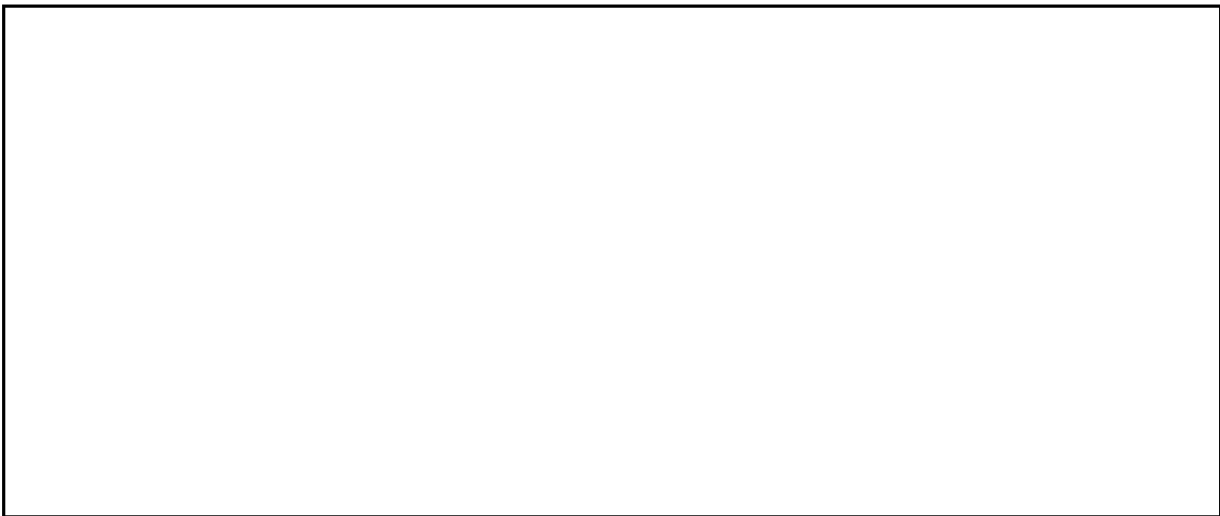
TOP SECRET SENSITIVE

67

13 May 1969

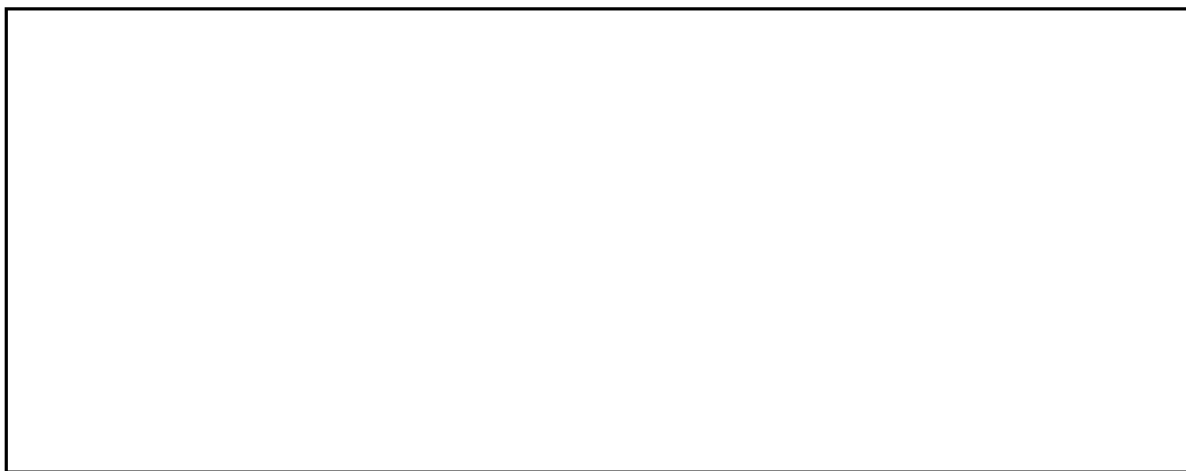
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Morning Meeting of 13 May 1969



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Godfrey noted that the level of Communist attacks in Vietnam is down.



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Carver reported that he will be getting together with OCI to draft a cable providing Secretary Rogers with an analysis of the NLF's ten-point peace proposal.

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Maury noted that he found Senator Stennis relaxed concerning the Director's speech at Hot Springs. He noted that Senator Javits has requested a copy but that he told the Senator the speech was off the record and therefore unavailable.

Maury itemized the topics of possible interest to Senator Murphy during his 15 May luncheon here. The Director asked the DDCI, DD/P, DD/S&T, ADD/I, and Maury to attend the luncheon.

Bross noted receipt of a request from General McChristian for Corny Roosevelt to speak to the Army Policy Council. He explained that Roosevelt may cover such items as [redacted] The Director concurred.

*DD/S&T reported that Gerard Smith will be here for lunch on Friday. The Director asked the DD/S&T to find a way to express his

[redacted]

*The Director asked the DD/S&T to try to determine Pete Scoville's current position with Carnegie.

*The Director called attention to Dr. Foster's speech before the Aviation-Space Writers' Association as reported in today's New York Times. He expressed a desire to see a copy of the full text of the speech.

*The Director noted the coverage given his Hot Springs speech in the Sunday Los Angeles Times. He asked Goodwin whether the correspondent is in the Times's Washington office.

[redacted]

for L. K. White

*Extracted and sent to action officer

MISSILE PROGRESS BY SOVIET NOTED

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destruction of one Minuteman missile in its silo.

¶Contrary to the report's assertions, missile defense is not more costly than missile offense; rather, it is roughly equal.

¶It is wrong to suggest that the Safeguard missile defense system could not be given a good enough computer to handle the vast amount of data necessary for its assignment. A mammoth computer currently in operation and similar in design to what will be used with Safeguard contains almost one million different instructions.

Critics Are Criticized

In a direct reference to those who had contributed to the anti-Safeguard report put together by Dr. Jerome Wiesner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Abram Chayes of Harvard, Dr. Foster said:

"There are some eminent scientists, who for one reason or other, claim it won't work. . . . They have offered no problem which we have not long since addressed and resolved. . . . I want to point out that one does not obtain a meaningful technical judgment by taking a vote of the scientific community or even of Nobel laureates."

For example, on the assertion that it would take at least two attacking warheads to destroy one I.C.B.M. silo, he said: "The United States has designed, but not deployed, a system which allows a missile to signal the launch-control point if it has launched its re-entry vehicle properly. With this system, the control point could reprogram another missile to make up for failures."

If the Russians had a similar system, he said, instead of firing two or more warheads at each American missile silo to insure that one would hit the target, they would have to fire a second warhead only at those silos that their reporting system indicated had probably been missed because of a malfunctioning warhead.

With a 20 per cent failure rate on Soviet SS-9 missiles carrying three separately guided warheads each, he said, the Soviets would need only 420 missiles having 1,260 warheads to attack all 1,000 Minutemen.

If these warheads were about five megatons each and could land within a quarter-mile of the target, about 95 per cent of the silos could be destroyed, leaving only a few Minuteman missiles.

Assertion Disputed

"It would be foolish to attack half of the silos twice, as the book advised, rather than all of them once," he said.

Dr. Foster disputed the assertion that Safeguard could easily be countered by "simple penetration devices or by 'blackout' attacks."

It has taken the United States 10 years of extensive effort to develop its first effective penetration devices for its I.C.B.M.'s, he said. "The devices . . . will require more resources than the Communist Chinese will have available for a considerable time."

As for the Russians, such devices would not be very useful in attacking Minuteman sites, he said, since they would have little effect on the Sprint missiles, which are the second element of the Safeguard defense.

Sprints accomplish their interception within the heavy air of the atmosphere where lightweight penetration devices can be distinguished from warheads, and where radar blackout from high-level explosions have little effect.

If the United States fails to start the first phase of its Safeguard deployment this year, he said, "we would have to close our developmental production lines, discharge our production personnel and cease our engineering on sites."

If it was decided next year to deploy the system, it would take two years to accomplish the necessary rehiring and retraining of skilled personnel, he said.

"This means that the first two sites could not be in operation until 1976 at the earliest, instead of 1974," he said.

If the Russians continue their construction of the SS-9 missiles at the present rate, he said, they will have about 600 by that time, and "we would then be defending with too little too late."

By failing to move ahead with a "minimum" missile defense program, he asserted, the United States will "not only endanger our security in the mid-70's, but also weaken our negotiating position" in arms limitation talks with the Russians.

DR. FOSTER SEES A LAG IN MISSILES

He Says Soviet Program Is
Moving Faster Than U.S.
Leaders Had Expected

By WILLIAM BEECHER

Special to The New York Times

DAYTON, Ohio, May 12—The American intelligence community now has reason to "doubt most seriously" its earlier assumption that the Soviet Union was merely trying to pull even with the United States in land-based strategic missiles, according to the Pentagon's chief scientist.

Dr. John S. Foster Jr., director of research and engineering for the Defense Department, said that the Russian missile construction program was "moving even faster than anticipated and . . . having passed the assumed leveling-off point, their expansion programs are continuing unabated."

He made his remarks in a talk prepared for the annual meeting of the Aviation-Space Writers' Association here tonight. The talk disclosed some previously secret information to substantiate his arguments.

In a speech frankly designed as a partial rebuttal to the report challenging the Administration's proposal to build a missile defense system that was prepared at the behest of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, Dr. Foster declared:

¶It is untrue, as stated in the report, that it would take at least two warheads to assure

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CIA Chief Keeps Details of Business Talk Secret

Helms Breaks With Practice, Refuses to Brief Reporters on Speech to Council

BY MURRAY SEEGER
Times Staff Writer

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Richard M. Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, made a rare appearance as a speaker to some of the nation's leading businessmen and their wives Saturday night.

Helms, however, before speaking to the Business Council, refused to make public any portion of his remarks or even the title of his talk to the small but highly influential group of private executives.

The CIA director has been a regular guest at the twice-a-year sessions of the council since he was appointed to office in 1966.

In past years, reporters have seen Helms participating in the council sessions as a guest and enthusiastic entrant in its tennis tournaments.

Regular Speaker

A Business Council member revealed, however, that Helms had addressed the group regularly for several years, but the talk was never announced.

This year, for the first time, Helms was scheduled on the program as a speaker. Originally, he was to speak Friday night but when Vice President Agnew canceled his appearance, the council officials moved Helms to the featured place Saturday evening.

In Helms' original place Friday, the speaker was David Packard, deputy secretary of defense, a former California executive who was a vice chairman of the council in 1967 and 1968.

All through its 35-year history, first as an official consulting group to the government and for the last six years as a purely private club, the council has been accused of giving privileged information not always available to the public.



Richard M. Helms
(U) Wirephoto

The council meetings draw no fewer than four Cabinet officers regularly and have drawn as many as seven. The sessions are private, but under rules worked out between reporters and council officers, the government officials are obligated to provide a briefing on what their talks contained.

Helms is the first official in recent years to refuse a request for such an interview. By contrast, Packard talked with reporters Friday night. In previous meetings other officials dealing with security matters in the Defense and State Departments also have been interviewed.

"I can't have my name in the newspapers," Helms told reporters Saturday afternoon.

It was known, however, that a White House press officer, after receiving complaints, had asked Helms to meet with reporters.

Asked if he gives many private talks to individual groups, Helms replied, "only a few."

"I was in Philadelphia the other night and nobody paid any attention. The difference was there were no reporters hanging around," Helms said he attended the council meeting because of old friendships.

"There is nothing complicated or mysterious about it," he asserted.

One business council member explained, "He can give us a survey of world problems and warn us where we can expect trouble next."

Asked if the appearance of the nation's chief foreign intelligence officer would raise the issue of the use of foreign American business branches as CIA covers, another executive answered: "There is no connection. Even if we were being used, we wouldn't know it."

Fewer Top Officials

This spring's meeting has drawn fewer top officials than in some years when the previous Democratic Administration was trying hard to build bridges to the generally Republican council.

The Cabinet-level officers here this weekend include Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, Housing Secretary George W. Romney, Postmaster General Winton M. Blount and Dr. Arthur F. Burns, counselor to the President.

In addition to Agnew, Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy canceled his appearance and was replaced by Undersecretary Charles E. Walker.

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